

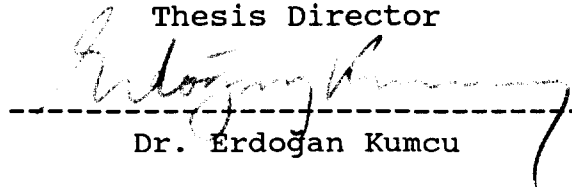
**European Community & European Integration:
A Current Bibliography of Business, Economics, and
Political Literature**

An Honors Thesis (ID 499)

by

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Thesis Director

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Erdogan Kumcu", is written over a horizontal dashed line.

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ACCOUNTING

Carey, Anthony (1990), "Harmonization: Europe Moves Forward," Accountancy, 105:1159, March, 92-93.

Abstract: In order to promote the harmonization of financial reporting standards throughout the European Community (EC), the European Community Commission decided, in January 1990, that the EC would become a member of the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) Consultative Group. The EC's endorsement of the IAS will promote the international benchmark of standards which will simplify raising capital and the entry of Eastern European countries into the EC.

Percy, Ian (1990), "A Single Market for Audit," The Accountant's Magazine, 94, January, 39-40.

Abstract: The International Federation of Accountants' International Auditing Practices Committee has established an international audit framework that can provide a basis for the European Community's (EC) harmonization of accounting standards. The single European market of 1992 necessitates the development of EC-wide accounting standards and practices.

Sibbald, John (1989), "1992 and the Information Mountain," The Accountant's Magazine, 93, August, 18-19.

Abstract: Regulations affecting the accounting profession will increase as the single European market of 1992 nears. Accounting firms must organize information resources efficiently by creating an information plan that will do tasks, such as: identifying and evaluating selective materials; dealing with issues, such as acquisition and storage; security; and disaster planning.

Van Hulle, Karel (1989), "The EC Experience of Harmonization: Part 1," Accountancy, 104:1153, September, 76-77.

Abstract: The harmonization of company law in the European Community (EC) will eventually unify accounting standards and rules. Five directives have been adopted to give equal protection to Community members and creditors. The directives, covering areas, such as the basic structure of accounting, publication of consolidated accounts, and minimum qualifications for auditors, are not primarily meant to protect investors.

Van Hulle, Karel (1989), "The EC Experience of Harmonization: Part 2," Accountancy, 104:1154, October, 96-97, 99.

Abstract: The European Commission's accounting harmonization directives are intended to provide comparable financial information of competing companies. In comparing various accounts, the single European market will require comparable and sufficient information.

BANKING

Bellanger, Serge (1988), "Toward an Integrated European Banking System: 1992 and Beyond," Bankers Magazine, 171:4, July-August, 54-59.

Abstract: The integration of European banking markets in the European Community (EC) will enhance the common market. The EC adopted the Second Banking Directive to achieve this integration by allowing any banking organization licensed in any EC state to conduct business and open offices at its own discretion. The same privileges will be given to foreign banks granting reciprocity. Expansion strategies will increase in importance, although the rate of expansion will be limited.

Binks, Martin, Christine Ennew, and Geoff Reed (1990), "The Single Market: Finance for Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises," International Journal of Bank Marketing, 8:3, 24-28.

Abstract: A potentially profitable niche for the foreign bank in the single market is the market segments containing small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) of the European Community (EC) which depend primarily on the banking sector for external finance. The most prevalent source of funding for new and growing companies is debt finance through banks, despite the fact that potential sources of external finance to SMEs in the UK have expanded. The development of the single financial market will amplify competition in the banking sector.

Burns, Tom (1988), "Spain: Spain's Economy Is Booming with E.C. Membership," Europe, 277, June, 34-36.

Abstract: The second merger of two banks, Banco Espanol de Credito and Banco Central, is part of the reorganization of Spain's banking system. Due to the major interests of Spanish banks in key industrial sectors, this merger means a pooling of shareholdings in various companies and utilities. Spain's economy is booming with a 5.2 percent growth in GNP in 1987 and a 4.6 percent decrease in inflation.

Carosio, Giovanni (1990), "Problems of Harmonization of the Regulation of Financial Intermediation in the European Community," European Economic Review, 34:2,3, May, 578-586.

Abstract: To advance European Community financial regulation harmonization by 1992, the Second Coordination Directive on banking will put into effect the concepts of mutual recognition and home country control. The market understands the essential unity as the call for competitive equivalence for the different categories of intermediary, such as mutual funds.

Dermine, Jean (1990), "The Specialization of Financial Institutions: The EC Model," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:3, March, 219-233.

Abstract: Important questions regarding the activities and powers given to financial intermediaries and industrial firms are raised with the achievement of an internal banking market in the European Community (EC) by 1992. According to an analysis of the EC banking market, one reasonable policy institution would be the authorization of a holding company structure under which neither the financial institution nor its lender of last resort would be influenced by an affiliate's default.

Dunham, Robin (1988), "International Banking: Comprehension Means Standardization," Accountancy, 102:1143, November, 95-99.

Abstract: Analysts and investors in the UK want more disclosures and standardization in bank annual reports as internationalization in banking increases. The Bank for International Settlements committee reviewed some proposed regulations and European Community proposals and found UK banks to be confronted with more stringent requirements for accounting and reporting.

"Europe 1992: Implications for European Payment Systems," (1990), World of Banking, 9:4, July-August, 23-25.

Abstract: London's Battelle Financial Technology Group researched the initiative and the reaction of European banks and the level of success in achieving the European Commission's objective of a European Community-wide (EC) single retail payment system mechanism. The results are given, including the conclusion that an EC-wide payment system is unlikely to emerge.

Evans, John (1989), "Outlook for Banks in the New Europe: Big Staff Cutbacks," American Banker, 154, October, 1-2.

Evans, Wynne (1990), "The European Banking Market - Post-1992," Service Industries Journal, 10:1, January, 188-196.

Abstract: In the progress of establishing a single financial market in the European Community (EC), the Second Banking Directive was adopted based on the principles of minimum harmonization, mutual recognition, and home country control. This directive introduced increased competition in the banking sector and the EC-wide provision of a broad range of services. Due to the uncertainty of whether or not non-EC banks will have access to the EC after 1992, there could be a dash by these banks to become established throughout the EC before 1992.

Free, Brant W. (1988), "The EC Single Internal Market: Implications for U.S. Service Industries," Business America, 109:16, August 1, 10-11.

Abstract: A reorganization of a broad range of services sectors is one aspect of the 1992 program that the European Community (EC) expects to be very beneficial, although the US is worried about the effects on its trade interests. Many directives and regulations directly and indirectly affecting service industries will be implemented by 1992. The directives involve areas, such as financial services and transport services. US service firms need to make necessary adjustments immediately and can voice opinions in the European Commission.

Howcroft, Barry and Michael Whitehead (1990), "The Single European Market: The Challenge to Commercial Banking," International Journal of Bank Marketing, 8:3, 11-16.

Abstract: According to the Second Banking Directive, institutions conducting business in foreign markets should remain under the control of their domestic authorities. Therefore, a major challenge to the European Commission is to produce a framework of regulatory control consolidating the various banking practices of European Community states without being too restrictive. Most likely, European banks' strategic entry into the single market will be through acquisition or joint venture.

King, Mervyn (1990), "International Harmonization of the Regulation of Capital Markets: An Introduction," European Economic Review, 34:2,3, May, 569-577.

Abstract: As a step towards the single European market of 1992, the recent Bank of International Settlements' convergence agreement established common standards for the capital requirements imposed on banks. The development of a regulatory framework applicable anywhere in the European Community is an opportunity to judge this field's regulation goals and the case for harmonization.

Orr, Bill (1989), "Fortress Europe?" ABA Banking Journal, 81:4, April, 68-75.

Abstract: The implementation of the 1992 single European market of the European Community (EC) has several implications on the financial services market, such as the necessity for only one banking license EC-wide and the maintenance of a common legal structure. US banks are pondering the need for a physical presence in Europe, partly due to the development of and competition with Euro-super banks.

Schaefer, Stephen M. (1990), "The Regulation of Banks and Securities Firms," European Economic Review, 34:2,3, May, 587-597.

Abstract: The development of a European Community (EC) financial regulation structure, the development of self-regulatory bodies, and movement towards the international harmonization of capital adequacy bank standards in the G-10 countries have significantly altered the state of financial services regulation in the UK since 1986. The Second Banking Directive and related directives on capital adequacy will allow EC credit institutions to conduct investment and conventional banking business anywhere in the EC.

Welsh, Gary M. (1990), "Europe 1992: Implications for U.S. Commercial Bankers," Journal of Commercial Bank Lending, 72:5, January, 4-10.

Abstract: Europe 1992 will open the banking and financial services industry to much greater competition. The European Community (EC), Canada, and Japan are preparing their banks for the impending changes brought about by the Second Banking Directive which includes the concept of reciprocity. The U.S. cannot afford to wait any longer to prepare for 1992.

Whitehead, David D. (1988), "Moving Toward 1992: A Common Financial Market for Europe?" Economic Review (Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta), 73:6, November-December, 42-51.

Abstract: The 1986-1987 ratification of the Single European Act (SEA) moved the European Community (EC) closer to the achievement of a common financial market by, for one, endorsing the December 31, 1992 date as the deadline for elimination of internal barriers. Also, the Second Banking Directive shows the change due to the SEA's ratification by changing the focus on host country rule to home country rule. Integration could also lead US banks to encounter larger competitors in foreign and domestic markets.

Wilson-Smith, Peter (1989), "European Banking: A Hive of Cross-Border Activity," Europe, 287, June, 30-32.

Abstract: The banking industry will have to review and revise its strategies to handle the 1992 single European market. Increased competition has provoked important new links between banks, such as Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank of the Netherlands and Generale de Banque of Belgium which have taken equal shareholdings in each other. However, barrier removal after 1992 will not eliminate all the obstacles to be overcome by banks, such as building brands.

Wright, Mike and Christine Ennew (1990), "The Single European Market: Its Impact on Strategic Bank Marketing," International Journal of Bank Marketing, 8:3, 5-10.

Abstract: The standards presiding over European Community financial services have discouraged or prohibited foreign suppliers' entry to a market. The banking sector is probably the most liberal. Free movement of capital is a requirement for the development of a single financial market, although the Second Banking Directive and the Investment Services Directive have furthered the process. Liberalization of the financial services sector has a variety of implications on policy making.

ECONOMIC POLICY & THEORY

Anderson, Donald (1989), "The Single European Market and the Real Economy," Business Economics, 24:4, October, 10-16.

Abstract: As the European Community (EC) approaches 1992, many changes have and still must happen. There are still obstacles to overcome to fully achieve all objectives. Many benefits will come from one EC-wide economy, although there could be problems in adjusting some industries. The Community's institutions should resist protection and subsidy pressures from these industries.

Ardy, Brian (1988), "The National Incidence of the European Community Budget," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:4, June, 401-429.

Abstract: The supposed solution to the European Community's (EC) budgetary problems provided by the Fontainebleau Agreement was only temporary. Difficulties have arisen both politically and economically. The role of the Own Resources System in budgetary problems is discussed and challenged while a necessary pre-requisite for reform is "an acceptable measurement of the national direct costs and benefits of the EC's budget."

Cowling, Keith (1990), "A New Industrial Strategy: Preparing Europe for the Turn of the Century," International Journal of Industrial Organization, 8:2, June, 165-183.

Abstract: Europe should learn from the Japanese experience when developing a set of coherent industrial strategies within the European Community (EC). The competitive and self-defeating strategies of EC member states can be circumvented. An economic environment conducive to small, dynamic businesses should be the goal.

Croxford, G.J., M. Wise, and B.S. Chalkley (1987), "The Reform of the European Regional Development Fund: A Preliminary Assessment," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:1, September, 25-38.

Abstract: The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) was created to promote and provide balance between the European Community's (EC) richest regions and its poorest. However, the ERDF was criticized for falling short of its duties and was, therefore, reformed in 1985. These criticisms and the subsequent reforms, as well as, the level of improvement that the reformation has induced are discussed.

Emerson, Michael (1989), "The Emergence of the New European Economy of 1992," Business Economics, 24:4, October, 5-9.

Abstract: Many structural changes are occurring in the economic system of the European Community (EC) as it moves through the process of "EC 1992." The 1992 objectives involve more competitive business strategies in the internal market, greater competitive strength in world markets, and reduction to one economy. The process of 1992 is happening now, and it is greatly affecting the economies of the world.

Farren, J. Michael (1991), "Opportunities and Challenges in the New European Market," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 6-7.

Abstract: A brief list of the political and economic changes that will occur in Europe as the European single market nears is given. The European Community single market, trade issues, and the new market economies of Eastern Europe are discussed.

Gremmen, Hans and Ad H.J. Vollebergh (1986), "An Input Approach to European Comparative Advantage in Advanced Products: A Study with Special Emphasis On The Netherlands," Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, 122:2, Spring, 270-280.

Abstract: An input approach to comparative advantage is used in the analysis of the extent of progress in the European Community's and, especially the Netherlands', comparative advantage over the last ten years. Central focus is on the level of research and development, specifically innovation, and on the quality of personnel, called human capital.

Gupta, Sanjeev, Leslie Lipschitz, and Thomas Mayer (1989), "The Common Agricultural Policy of the EC," Finance & Development, 26:2, June, 37-39.

Abstract: The export of agricultural commodities has increased in the European Community (EC) since the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was enstated. The CAP, however, has failed to evenly support all farmers' incomes, especially small farmers'. The CAP is under reformation to provide agriculture with more independence through changes in the pricing policy, among other changes.

Harrison, Glenn W., Thomas F. Rutherford, and Ian Wooton (1989), "The Economic Impact of the European Community," American Economic Review, 79:2, May, 288-294.

Abstract: The Customs Union (CU) is examined as a move towards free trade. The advantages and disadvantages of a country joining a CU are examined and then expanded specifically to the case of the European Community (EC). Two questions are discussed pertaining to the impact on a country and its trading partners of its exit from the EC and, secondly, the acceptance of CAP participation in conjunction with EC membership.

Jacqueme, Joyce (1990), "Europe's New Frontier," International Management, 45, August, 50-52.

Abstract: Portugal is struggling to upgrade its industry and government to reach the same level as other European Community (EC) members to be ready for 1992. Portugal has many disadvantages, such as an unskilled work force and a stiff government bureaucracy, however, it also offers several advantages, such as the lowest industrial labor cost per worker in the EC. The advantages will do much for foreign investors and real estate, among others, but not for textile firms and agriculture.

Kahler, Miles (1990), "The International Political Economy," Foreign Affairs, 69:4, Fall, 139-151.

Abstract: One outstanding, as well as questionable, objective of the US involves a liberal world economy including the reduction of government controls and interference in the free movement of goods and capital. Some see this goal as foolish and unrealistic, and such criticisms could bring about protectionism. Also, the wisdom of markets will be less likely to be assumed reliable. US support of regional groupings, such as the European Community (EC), may dissolve if EC policies seem threatening to US interests.

Kelch, David and Walter Gardiner (1989), "Europe 1992: Implications for Food and Agriculture," National Food Review, 12:4, October-December, 11-18.

Abstract: The U.S. holds an important position in the European Community (EC) where food and agriculture are concerned. The U.S., the largest supplier of agricultural products to the EC, also is prominent in food processing and distribution. U.S. firms own several of the top food companies in the EC. Trade barriers, economic integration, and cultural differences are among the factors with strong implications in 1992 in this area.

Mendes, A.J. Marques (1986), "The Contribution of the European Community to Economic Growth: An Assessment of the First 25 Years," Journal of Common Market Studies, 24:4, June, 261-277.

Abstract: The effects of integration on growth in the European Economic Community (EEC) are evaluated between 1961 and 1981 based on a balance of payments constrained growth model. Integration has helped to significantly increase economic growth. Growing exports have greatly encouraged integration.

Mertens, Yves and Victor Ginsburgh (1985), "Product Differentiation and Price Discrimination in the European Community: The Case of Automobiles," Journal of Industrial Economics, 34:2, December, 151-166.

Abstract: The examination of price determinants for European and Japanese automobiles in five European Economic Community states concludes that prices and list prices are different due to market imperfections or product differences which cannot be accounted for. Also, price variance can be largely attributed to discrimination across nations.

Molle, Willem and Aad van Mourik (1988), "International Movements of Labour Under Conditions of Economic Integration: The Case of Western Europe," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:3, March, 317-342.

Abstract: The elimination of legal migration barriers in the European Community has not provoked any significant increase in migration, contrary to previous predictions. Actually there has been a decrease since the Treaty of Rome went into effect. The migration of European workers was found to be influenced by factors, such as income and cultural differences. If continued trade liberalization provokes migration, free labor movement could result in large flows of migrant workers.

Pinder, John (1986), "The Political Economy of Integration in Europe: Policies and Institutions in East and West," Journal of Common Market Studies, 25:1, September, 1-14.

Abstract: The European Community (EC) has been plagued with economic problems ranging from high unemployment to slow growth to inflation, among others. The Community has been worried about not being able to keep up with the U.S. and Japan economically. Some approaches to the development of EC policy on how to handle the Community's economic difficulties are discussed.

Robinson, Andrew H. (1990), "Regional Identity in Tomorrow's EC and the Case of the North of England," European Trends, 2, 68-76.

Abstract: A broad trend toward shared political and economic management between regional and national levels contributed to the idea of creating a single European market. The success of West Germany's structure provides a model for political and economic management. The Northern Region of England, having a distinguishing culture and being geographically self-contained, relies on the North of England European Community Office for self-promotion with the European Community authorities.

Rybczynski, T.M. (1989), "The European Community and the World Economy," Business Economics, 24:4, October, 18-23.

Abstract: The European Community (EC) will have an even greater impact on the world economy and more influence in world affairs after 1992. Significant events leading to 1992 are discussed, such as the European single market and the development of the European monetary system.

Sleuwaegen, Leo and Hideki Yamawaki (1988), "The Formation of the European Common Market and Changes in Market Structure and Performance," European Economic Review, 32:7, September, 1451-1475.

Abstract: The ways that seller concentration and price-cost margins in the member states of the Common Market are affected by its formation are examined through the use of NACE 3-digit industry data for France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The dominant issue is how changes in national concentration are affected by tariff changes. Also, the association between industry profitability changes and market structure change is examined.

Smith, Alasdair and Anthony J. Venables (1988), "Completing the Internal Market in the European Community: Some Industry Simulations," European Economic Review, 32:7, September, 1501-1525.

Abstract: A partial equilibrium model of imperfect competition with economies of scale operating on the level of a single industry is used to survey the effects of changes in the single European market. Simulations of the effects of two changes in policy are done. One is the reduction in the European Community's internal barriers to trade, and the other is the eradication of companies' ability to discriminate in price between national markets.

Stevens, Candice (1990), "The 1992 Technology Challenge: Enter East Europe," Research-Technology Management, 33:5, September-October, 12-15.

Abstract: With the changeover of Eastern European nations comes more uncertainties regarding the technological integration of the European Community in 1992. US technology firms must prepare to react to changes that will take place. European technology could go in four directions, each of which are hypothesized. For example, one direction hypothesizes that the Eastern European countries could represent the path to Fortress Europe.

Tignor, Brooks, John Parry, John Shutt, and Rood Lewald (1990), "Postmen Knocked," International Management, 45, November, 44-48.

Abstract: To increase efficiency in its national postal authorities (PA), the European Community (EC) wants to increase competition in mail delivery among them by categorizing services into those offered to the public which the PAs would monopolize and those open to public sector competition. A green paper addressing the issues to make this reform possible is in the process of development by the European Commission.

Van Mourik, Aad (1987), "Testing the Factor Price Equalization Theorem in the EC: An Alternative Approach: A Comment," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:1, September, 79-86.

Abstract: Mourik argues that Hans Gremmen's line of reasoning in testing Samuelson's factor price equalization theorem is inconsistent with the theory and that Gremmen believes there is a measurable association between the extent of the European Community's process of integration and the point to which wages have converged.

Wildasin, David E. (1990), "Budgetary Pressures in the EEC: A Fiscal Federalism Perspective," American Economic Review, 80:2, May, 69-74.

Abstract: Budgetary problems in the European Community (EC) have provoked disagreements on agricultural subsidies and contributions to be made to the EC by its members. Various aspects of the EC budget policy related to redistribution are highlighted by two models. A budget method is needed that balances out burdens while generating spillovers.

Worre, Tobben (1988), "Denmark at the Crossroads: The Danish Referendum of 28 February 1986 on the EC Reform Package," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:4, June, 361-388.

Abstract: Many doubts existed regarding the Danish acceptance of the Single European Act which would alter the Treaty of Rome, the foundation of the European Community (EC). However, it received 56 percent of the vote in the electorate when presented in a consultative referendum. Although, there was general agreement to join, opposition increased due to concerns about the loss of independence and identity.

ENVIRONMENT

Hawk, Ruth (1990), "The 'Greening' of Europe," Europe, 300, October, 6-8.

Abstract: Green taxes are being implemented in the European Community to harmonize and intensify pollution controls. The development of new pollution reduction and measurement technologies will be supported by the taxes. The European Environment Agency's publication of an ethical code in prevention of exploitation of Eastern Europe's laws by western businesses to be operating there is anticipated.

Rashish, Peter S. (1990), "Europe Seeks Secure Energy Sources," Europe, 300, October, 20-22.

Abstract: Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has underscored the need for more secure energy sources in the European Community outside of Middle Eastern oil. Various alternatives are available, such as gas and nuclear power. The European Commission has introduced four draft directives covering price transparency, among other factors.

Remmers, J., Th. Morgenstern, G. Schons, H.-D. Haasis, and O. Rentz (1990), "Integration of Air Pollution Control Technologies in Linear Energy-Environmental Models," European Journal of Operational Research, 47:3, August 15, 306-316.

Abstract: Throughout most of the European Community (EC), the amount of air pollution is too high. The Commission of the EC began a project in 1986 to help reduce air pollution levels. Some of the goals of the project included the adaptation of the energy model to environmental requirements and the evaluation of technology-oriented emission reduction levels. The application of the model to West Germany and the results are discussed.

Wright, Pearce (1989), "Europe Goes on Environment Alert," Europe, 286, May, 32-33.

Abstract: Environmental issues, including the "greenhouse effect" and toxic waste disposal, are being dealt with by the European Community (EC) Environment Ministers by the 1989 establishment of a timetable for reduction by 2000. Although actions taken in member states vary, progress is being made.

FOREIGN POLICY

Agnelli, Giovanni (1989), "The Europe of 1992," Foreign Affairs, 68:4, Fall, 61-70.

Abstract: Agnelli discusses his strong belief that a united European market is not only a possibility, but a necessity. The 1992 goals will not create a Fortress Europe because its strength depends on Europe's traditional economic and political alliances with the rest of the world. Many changes and much restructuring must be done, and cooperation is necessary.

Bruce, Leigh (1990), "Europe's Locomotive," Foreign Policy, 78, Spring, 68-90.

Abstract: The changes in Eastern Europe have had and will continue to have lasting effects on the development of the European Community (EC), but these changes should act as a boost towards an integrated economic and political union, not a hindrance. French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl believe the breakdown of communism in Eastern Europe has made European unity even more necessary. With the Community's strength, it must act as a leader to give guidance to European nations.

Cantwell, John (1987), "The Reorganization of European Industries After Integration: Selected Evidence on the Role of Multinational Enterprise Activities," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:2, December, 127-151.

Abstract: An industrial case study approach is adopted in examining the restructuring of European industries by multinational enterprises (MNE) operating within the European Community. The emphasis is on types of foreign direct investment such as import substituting and rationalized investment. The effects of integration on these areas are discussed.

Church, Clive (1990), "The Politics of Change: EFTA and the Nordic Countries' Responses to the EC in the Early 1990s," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:4, June, 401-430.

Abstract: The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Community (EC) foreign and trade ministers met in December 1989 and decided to begin negotiating for a structured relationship between the two groups involving the consolidation of a single European Economic Space (EES). Whether the Nordic countries or the EC can integrate the latter's insistence on their own sovereignty with a deal beneficial to Europe as a whole is unclear. Any agreement may be only transitional due to the rapid changes now taking place.

Haaland, Jan I. (1990), "Assessing the Effects of EC Integration on EFTA Countries: The Position of Norway and Sweden," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:4, June, 379-400.

Abstract: The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, whether they join the European Community (EC) or not, will be significantly affected by the EC's integration. According to industry studies, losses will probably be minimal if they choose to stay out of the EC, however, there are substantial benefits to be had by joining. For example, Norway's entry into the EC will be much more beneficial if Sweden also enters the EC, but this is not necessarily true in the reverse.

Hoffmann, Stanley (1989), "The European Community and 1992," Foreign Affairs, 68:4, Fall, 27-60.

Abstract: With the publication of the White Paper listing 300 areas for action, the 1992 deadline was set. By mid-1989 about 50 percent of the obstacles had been removed or ordered to be removed. However, the other half still to be discussed and decided upon will realistically not be done by 1992. Too many other related problems and difficulties stand in the way so that the process of unification will go on for many years past 1992.

Hormats, Robert D. (1989), "Redefining Europe and the Atlantic Link," Foreign Affairs, 68:4, Fall, 71-91.

Abstract: The future of Europe depends heavily on two tasks: the Community's ability to generate forces in Eastern Europe strong enough to attract these nations to the European Community (EC) without provoking Moscow's interference; and secondly, its ability to generate forces in Western Europe strong enough that West Germans will view any association with East Germany in a Community context. Also vital to the EC's future of success is the durable economic and political influence between the EC and the US which must not be allowed to be overcome by the potential threats of a major blowup in Eastern Europe or the Baltic states, a turn toward protectionism by the EC or the US, or a global recession which could prompt a slowdown in achieving the 1992 goal.

Laursen, Finn (1990), "The Community's Policy Towards EFTA: Regime Formation in the European Economic Space (EES)," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:4, June, 303-325.

Abstract: The European Community and the European Free Trade Association decided in 1984 that they should work on the creation of a European Economic Space (EES). The central idea for having two groups is that each is based on different theories of cooperation and integration. Problems of collective action experienced by the EES left a large amount of problems remaining to be solved at the end of 1988. However, at the end of 1989, it was decided that real negotiations would begin in 1990.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S. AFTER 1992

Barnard, Bruce (1990), "American Business Is Bullish on Europe," Europe, 299, September, 6-8.

Abstract: The European Community and its 1992 single European market are creating much excitement among US firms who are investing more in Europe. New European production facilities are being invested in and new export outlets are being discovered. Strategies to exploit the single market are already planned out. The US will try to hinder the Japanese as they attempt to gain control of European markets.

Bennett, Thomas and Craig S. Hakkio (1989), "Europe 1992: Implications for U.S. Firms," Economic Review (Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City), 74:4, April, 3-17.

Abstract: The implications for US companies operating in the European Community (EC) after 1992 are several. The removal of trade and financial restrictions will do much to improve economic conditions in the EC, but the effects on US firms in the EC and on those doing business with the EC are nebulous. The effects of barrier removal could be positive, although there are concerns about the possibility of a Fortress Europe.

Catoline, James and John Chopoorian (1990), "The European Market in 1992: Strategies for U.S. Companies," SAM Advanced Management Journal, 55:2, Spring, 33-41.

Abstract: US companies must begin to position themselves to fully exploit new opportunities arising from the implementation of the single European market of 1992. Production, distribution, pricing, and marketing must be reviewed according to the new legal and cultural structure of the single market. However, US banks, financial firms, and insurance companies will already be positioned to market their services throughout the European Community.

Dowling, Michael and Alfred Leidner (1990), "Technical Standards and 1992: Opportunity or Entry Barrier in the New Europe?" Columbia Journal of World Business, 25:3, Fall, 50-56.

Abstract: The focus of international business attention on opportunities in Eastern Europe and the USSR represent a real threat to US firms that may believe the unification of the European market will be slowed or halted. The process of integration is ongoing, however, and is raising fears of fierce competition for the US and Japan or a Fortress Europe of external barriers to worsen the US trade deficit. The US must try to keep up on developments in the European Community markets, influence the process, and start establishing a European presence.

Green, R.T. and T.L. Larsen (1985), "Evolution Toward Protectionism in the EC: An Empirical Study," Management International Review, 25:1, Winter, 5-16.

Abstract: A study focusing on the periods of 1960-1970, 1970-1977, and 1977-1981 and using shift-share analysis to analyze UN data shows that in the early years of the Common Market, members traded more with each other than they do now. Currently, more goods are imported from outside the European Community (EC) due to decreased competition within the EC. International businesses will be harmed if the trend toward protectionism continues.

Hallmark, William (1990), "Trading Places: Europe 1992," Journal of Property Management, 55, January-February, 50-56.

Abstract: Many US senior executives believe that European unification will have a negative impact on US firms due to increased competition. However, there will be a positive impact on the real estate business especially in Brussels, Belgium and Spain. Although before entering the market, firms should consider factors such as language barriers and local competition.

Magee, John F. (1989), "1992: Moves Americans Must Make," Harvard Business Review, 67:3, May-June, 78-84.

Abstract: The single European market of 1992 will have a diverse impact on various types of companies, and US firms must begin preparing for this. Broad-based US firms in the European Community (EC) should take advantage of opportunities for improved productivity. Those firms positioned in only one EC market can: expand through acquisition or merger; form a strategic alliance; transform a diversified local business into a focused multinational business; or sell out and withdraw. US companies exporting to Europe are concerned about the possible imposition of new import restraints.

Mead, Richard (1989), "Europe 1992: The Single Market," Management Accounting, 71:2, August, 25-27.

Abstract: The single European market of 1992 will implement changes in European business conduct through increased competition and the removal of trade barriers. This will provide great opportunity for US firms operating in Europe. These firms, already having advantages such as an integrated home base, will have to consider, for instance, rationalization of production facilities in order to fully exploit new opportunities.

Milmo, Sean (1988), "Are You Ready for 1992?" Business Marketing, 73:9, September, 66-74.

Abstract: Increased growth and improved industry competitiveness, internationally, are anticipated after the removal of nontariff trade barriers in the European Community (EC) after 1992. US firms must prepare now for the increased opportunities that will arise, and to be strategically ready, they must keep up to date on new developments in the EC.

Mosettig, Michael D. (1988), "The Implications of 1992 for the U.S. Business," Europe, 282, December, 18-20, 46.

Abstract: Michael Calingaert, an officer of the US foreign service, stated that the main effect of the single European market of 1992 is increased competition. Less stringent standards and regulations will benefit US financial services in the European Community (EC), as well as other US interests. Calingaert believes that the significance of commercial-economic-financial factors will increase with regard to the US' diplomacy in Europe after 1992.

Orr, Bill (1989), "Fortress Europe?" ABA Banking Journal, 81:4, April, 68-75.

Abstract: The implementation of the 1992 single European market of the European Community (EC) has several implications on the financial services market, such as the necessity for only one banking license EC-wide and the maintenance of a common legal structure. US banks are pondering the need for a physical presence in Europe, partly due to the development of and competition with Euro-super banks.

Rockwell, Keith M. (1990), "Customers and Competition Guide U.S. Firms," Europe, 299, September, 10-11.

Abstract: US firms are being forced to change their business conduct in the European Community (EC) as other firms, competitors, and customers make adjustments. The American presence in the EC is growing as can be seen by the number of recent acquisitions, whereas EC companies are just now expanding outside of their home countries. US firms are concerned about the needs of their EC customers who, due to competition, will have the upper hand when searching for higher quality and lower prices.

Springer, Beverly J. (1989), "1992: The Impact on Compensation and Benefits in The European Community," Compensation and Benefits Review, 21, July-August, 20-28.

Abstract: Safety and health protection, especially for firms in poorer countries will be most affected by the standardized European Community policies on compensation and benefits. The single European market of 1992 will have little impact on wages and benefits in US firms operating in Europe. However, in response to demographic trends and economic development, US firms will adjust benefits to complement the increasing number of women in the workforce and link pay to performance, among other modifications.

Starobin, Sam (1990), "Visions of the New Europe," New England Business, 12:7, July, 18-19.

Abstract: UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher envisions a federated rather than a centrally governed Europe. Companies planning to enter the European markets should consider Thatcher's questions about free markets because these questions will determine the ability of New England businesses to become active in Europe after 1992. Many Americans and Europeans are concerned with the possibility of protectionism in the European Community (EC), and, as a result, many businesses are and should be entering the EC markets now.

Tigner, Brooks (1988), "Fortress Europe," International Management, 43, December, 24-29.

Abstract: The European Community (EC) becoming a Fortress Europe after 1992 is a major concern to the EC's trading partners, however, the EC has stated that this will not happen. Regardless, Japanese firms are worried that increased protectionism resulting from European unity will leave them unable to access the single market.

Verity, C. William (1988), "U.S. Business Needs to Prepare Now for Europe's Single Internal Market," Business America, 109:16, August 1, 2-3.

Abstract: Although a variety of nontariff barriers still exist hindering the full integration of the European Community (EC), the goal of a single internal market will soon be a reality. Since the EC is the largest commercial partner of the US, the single market is expected to alter the selling conditions of US companies in Europe. Greater economic growth and an increased demand for US goods are anticipated, so US firms must begin preparing now for 1992.

Verity, C. William (1988), "U.S. Business Should Prepare Now for EC 1992," Business America, 109:22, October, 12-16.

Abstract: The completion of an integrated single European Market by 1992 will be very beneficial to the US as long as the market to international trade is opened. The European Community (EC) has to improve harmonization and compatibility of its standards, and the US needs to work to ensure the internal market is completed to help avoid the possibility of protectionism in the EC. The US government and US firms will cooperate to promote maximization of benefits resulting from the single market.

Weiss, Frank D. (1987), "A Political Economy of European Community Trade Policy Against the Less Developed Countries?" European Economic Review, 31:1,2, February-March, 457-465.

Abstract: The issue of whether or not the European Economic Community's (EEC) trade policy really discriminates against developing countries is analyzed. Empirical analysis reveals that the policy is directed towards new suppliers rather than developing countries, and consequently, the EEC discriminates against both developing and developed countries.

INTEGRATION

Anderson, Donald (1989), "The Single European Market and the Real Economy," Business Economics, 24:4, October, 10-16.

Abstract: As the European Community (EC) approaches 1992, many changes have and still must happen. There are still obstacles to overcome to fully achieve all the objectives. Many benefits will come from one EC-wide economy, although there could be problems in adjusting some industries. The Community's institutions should resist protection and subsidy pressures from these industries.

Bhatt, Gita (1989), "Europe 1992: The Quest for Economic Integration," Finance & Development, 26:2, June, 40-42.

Abstract: The Single European Act (SEA) of July 1987 represented the legal foundation for the development of a unified single European market. The European Council of Ministers has enacted many policies, such as harmonizing technical standards, to further its purpose. However, many issues remain to be resolved before the 1992 goal is achieved.

Carosio, Giovanni (1990), "Problems of Harmonization of the Regulation of Financial Intermediation in the European Community," European Economic Review, 34, May, 578-587.

Cooper, Martha C., Rosemary Kalapurakal, and Peter Bolt (1990), "Europe 1992: Benefits and Challenges for International Transportation," Transportation Journal, 29:4, Summer, 33-41.

Abstract: As the economic integration of Europe in 1992 nears, the transportation industry becomes more important. Currently, transportation is highly regulated by each member state in the European Community, making requirements, such as vehicle standards, difficult to meet in each state. However, new directives will change the operations of transport operations by introducing deregulation.

Greenaway, David (1987), "Intra-industry Trade, Intra-firm Trade and European Integration: Evidence, Gains and Policy Aspects," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:2, December, 153-172.

Abstract: An apparent causal relationship between economic integration and intra-industry trade has been discovered, as well as an association between intra-firm and intra-industry trade. Various aspects of these relationships are discussed, including theoretical perspectives, an overview of evidence pertaining to the European Community (EC), possible welfare implications, and some policy aspects pertaining also to the EC.

Heath, Edward (1988), "European Unity Over the Next Ten Years:

Heath, Edward (1988), "European Unity Over the Next Ten Years: From Community to Union," International Affairs, 64:2, Spring, 199-207.

Abstract: Heath discusses the European Community's (EC) gradual approach to its own type of political unification and the political purpose behind the EC which began as the Coal and Steel Community. He further discusses the significance of economic integration mainly concerning the internal market and the European Monetary System.

Hood, Neil and Stephen Young (1987), "Inward Investment and the EC: UK Evidence on Corporate Integration Strategies," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:2, December, 193-206.

Abstract: As inward investing companies in the European Community have dealt with and adjusted to an integrated market, various aspects of their strategic integration in the more competitive environment of the past decade are explored. Also, a set of UK data drawn from an empirical study of US and European MNE affiliates is analyzed.

Mead, Richard (1989), "Europe 1992: The Single Market," Management Accounting, 71:2, August, 25-27.

Abstract: The single European market of 1992 will implement changes in European business conduct through increased competition and the removal of barriers. This will provide great opportunity for US firms operating in Europe. These firms, already having an advantage, such as an integrated home base, will have to consider, for instance, rationalization of production facilities in order to fully exploit new opportunities.

Scharpf, Fritz W. (1988), "The Joint-Decision Trap: Lessons from German Federalism and European Integration," Public Administration, 66:3, Autumn, 239-278.

Abstract: Similar decision patterns are being developed in the European Community (EC) as have been developed in West Germany. This pattern, called the 'joint-decision trap', is a result of policy decisions under particular institutional circumstances, such as those in the EC which have resulted in frustration and a somewhat stable lack of progress.

Shaw, Jack (1990), "European Regional Financial Strategies," Multinational Business, Summer, 40-44.

Abstract: The development of a single European financial market has been lagging behind and will continue this way until after the single European market goes into effect. The European Commission has promoted progress through a series of directives and the creation of a regulatory framework for a single European financial market, however, barriers resulting from cultural differences still exist.

Treinen, Marie (1991), "Deepening or Broadening? The European Community in the 1990s," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 20-21.

Abstract: As the European Community (EC) moves towards its 1992 goal, more European countries are interested in joining the EC. The EC, however, has to decide whether to broaden its scope and accept new diverse members or to deepen the economic and political ties of the current members. Economic and monetary union, European political union, and EC expansion are discussed.

Venables, Anthony J. (1990), "The Economic Integration of Oligopolistic Markets," European Economic Review, 34, June, 753-770.

Vial, Catherine P. (1991), "The New European Infrastructure," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 21-23.

Abstract: Adjustments to member state infrastructure systems will need to be made in order for the systems to handle the demands of an integrated market in the European Community. The areas of adjustment that are discussed include transport, energy, telecommunications, and the environment.

Walter, Norbert (1989), "Implications of EC Financial Integration," Business Economics, 24:4, October, 18-23.

Abstract: With reciprocity being aimed at the principle of national treatment, the 1992 financial market in the European Community will open up to American and Japanese financial institutions, Europe's main competition. Many banks are already positioning themselves for 1992. Consequently, many financial institutions in the European banking sector are restructuring already.

INVESTMENT

Bruce, Leigh (1988), "The Rise and Rise of European Takeovers," International Management, 43:11, November, 24-28.

Abstract: Mergers and acquisitions have been increasing in Europe as the single European market comes closer to completion. This increase is due to the opening of borders in the European Community and increased competition, among other factors. Any conclusions to be made about the new vigor in the European economy will hinge upon whether a sense of strategic interest arises.

Burns, Tom (1988), "Spain: Spain's Economy Is Booming with E.C. Membership," Europe, 277, June, 34-36.

Abstract: The second merger of two banks, Banco Espanol de Credito and Banco Central, is part of the reorganization of Spain's banking system. Due to the major interests of Spanish banks in key industrial sectors, this merger means a pooling of shareholdings in various companies and utilities. Spain's economy is booming with a 5.2 percent growth in GNP in 1987 and a 4.6 percent decrease in inflation.

Cantwell, John (1987), "The Reorganization of European Industries After Integration: Selected Evidence on the Role of Multinational Enterprise Activities," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:2, December, 127-151.

Abstract: An industrial case study approach is adopted in examining the restructuring of European industries by multinational enterprises (MNE) operating within the European Community. The emphasis is on types of foreign direct investment such as import substituting and rationalized investment. The effects of integration on these areas are discussed.

Dunning, John H. (1989), "Foreign Direct Investment in the European Community: A Brief Overview," Multinational Business, 4, Winter, 1-9.

Abstract: In the 1970s, the US made significant investments in the European Community (EC), but with the imminent arrival of the single market in 1992, investments in the EC by the US, as well as the Japanese, have greatly increased. Foreign direct investment in the EC is expected to continue and will provide prosperity to areas positively influenced by the single market. It will also boost the importance of international business enterprises in the EC.

Guttman, Robert J. and Anke Middelmann (1990), "Doing Business in 1990s Europe," Europe, 299, September, 16-20.

Abstract: Senior US executives interviewed from The Coca-Cola Company, The Chase Manhattan Bank, and Marriott Corporation talked about their firms' European strategies. Coca-Cola has recently expanded into East Germany, while Chase Manhattan is refining the structure of its European presence, and Marriott is anticipating an increase in travel and conferences, as well as increased competition, due to the 1992 single European market. These firms are in one of four groups that will emerge after 1992.

Hardie, David (1990), "Funds, Investors Face Active Future in a 'New' Europe," Pension World, 26:9, September, 14-15.

Abstract: Tremendous opportunities will be open to foreign investors, trade, and intense competition from developing European firms when the European Community (EC) unifies in 1992. Also, an optimistic forecast for US expansion within the EC is given, however, much risk is involved. Although, real estate development appears promising, the related investment is more complicated than in the US and warrants joint ventures or acquisitions for entry into the European market.

Jacquemin, Alexis (1990), "Horizontal Concentration and European Merger Policy," European Economic Review, 34:2,3, May, 539-550.

Abstract: Deductions with respect to the donation of mergers to business assets' productivity are generally unfavorable. Often no actual trade-off exists between efficiency increases from mergers and monopoly power increases. Mergers and acquisitions involving leading European Community firms are steadily increasing. The European Commission's determination of whether a merger establishes or reinforces a dominant position depends on the development of technical and economic progress given that it is advantageous to consumers.

Kapstein, Jonathan (1988), "The Acquisition Prelude to the Unification of Europe," Mergers & Acquisitions, 23:1, July-August, 62-66.

Abstract: The ambition of the members of the European Community (EC) to create a single market by 1992 is a response, as well as an initiator, to European mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers that are overflowing the national boundaries. National companies with internationally known brand names are becoming targets for acquisition due to the belief in size as a virtue. The time between now and 1992 is the time for consolidation, and an integrated and possibly protectionist-EC is causing concern over being locked out among the European Free Trade Area.

Kissin, Warren D. and Julio Herrera (1990), "International Mergers and Acquisitions," Journal of Business Strategy, 11:4, July-August, 51-54.

Abstract: A successful acquisition requires an objective investigation into the compatibility of the strategic goals of the acquiring company as compared to the acquired company. Such acquisitions of European firms can give foreign firms the opportunity to strengthen themselves for negative economic effects resulting from the single European market of 1992.

Lichfield, John (1989), "Trans-Atlantic Company Acquisitions Gain Momentum," Europe, 285, April, 24-25.

Abstract: Interest in the acquisition of European firms by US businesses has increased since the inception of the process of creating a single European market by 1992. US acquisitions in the European Community are expected to grow rapidly. UK firms are especially attractive since the language is the same, the business environment is similar, and acquisitions are easier due to the high percentage of business quoted on the stock exchange.

Millington, Andrew I. and Brian T. Bayliss (1990), "The Process of Internationalization: UK Companies in the EC," Management International Review, 30:2, Second Quarter, 151-161.

Abstract: The stage of formation of a manufacturing subsidiary or joint venture in an overseas market is investigated as part of the internationalization process. Fifty of the UK manufacturing transnational operation firms in the European Community and their parent companies were chosen for analysis. According to the analysis, the international experience of the parent companies essentially accounts for the dichotomy between planned and reactive or opportunist investments. A life cycle model based on the international development of the company is supported by the results.

Moorhouse, James A., Robert J. Marro, and Kelly Jacobs (1989), "France: Bridge to the European Community: The French Market Is More Profitable Now than Ever for US Firms," Business America, 110:13, July 3, 2-6.

Abstract: French companies have progressed partly due to links with US firms and increased business in US markets. France has a large and increasing investment in the US, and the US also has a substantial investment in France. Accordingly, US companies have also prospered through French companies with the best opportunities for export in the high tech area.

North, Richard and Simon Mollett (1990), "Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions: Is the Playing Field Level?" Director, 43:8, March, II-III.

Abstract: Mergers and acquisitions in the European Community are more difficult due to structural barriers, such as narrow share ownership and government shareholdings. These types of business are more troublesome than technical barriers, and if the latter increases, so will the former. The possibility of this happening should be stopped now.

Richardson, Graham (1990), "Removing Barriers to Company Takeovers," European Trends, 1, 67-73.

Abstract: Studies done by Booz Allen on the European Community (EC) and by Coopers and Lybrand on the UK reveal three types of barriers to takeovers in the EC. One type is inadequate and incomparable company information; another is escape tactics by acquisition targets; and, the last is ownership barriers. The Thirteenth Directive on company law in the EC is only a beginning for the development of a well-balanced playing field for takeovers.

Rockwell, Keith M. (1990), "Customers and Competition Guide U.S. Firms," Europe, 299, September, 10-11.

Abstract: US firms are being forced to change their business conduct in the European Community (EC) as other firms, competitors, and customers make adjustments. The American presence in the EC is growing as can be seen by the number of recent acquisitions, whereas EC companies are just now expanding outside of their home countries. US firms are concerned about the needs of their EC customers who, due to competition, will have the upper hand when searching for higher quality and lower prices.

Sleuwaegen, Leo (1987), "Multinationals, the European Community and Belgium: Recent Developments," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:2, December, 255-272.

Abstract: Alterations in source and destination countries in relation to and also in their entrepreneurial and locational competitiveness for foreign direct investment are analyzed. The implications of the activities of the multinationals for industrial organization in Belgium are focused on.

Yannopoulos, George N. (1990), "Foreign Direct Investment and European Integration: The Evidence from the Formative Years of the European Community," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:3, March, 235-259.

Abstract: A recollection of the European Community's (EC) formative years reveals the occurrence of the European customs union formation in the late 1950s at the same time as the significant increase in foreign direct investment in the six original members. The period from the mid '60s through the early '80s is somewhat nebulous due to the weak connection between theories of economic integration and international production. However, at least four types of direct investment effects are results of economic integration, including reorganization investment, rationalized investment, and defensive, as well as offensive, import-substituting investment.

LAW & GOVERNMENT

Blow, James L. (1991), "US & FCS Joins the Staff of the US Mission to the European Communities," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 19.

Abstract: A commercial section at the US Mission to the European Communities has been established by the US and Foreign Commercial Service (FCS) in Brussels, Belgium. Counselling by this new section will be given to business visitors on Community laws and policies affecting their operations in the European Community.

Brewin, Christopher (1987), "The European Community: A Union of States Without Unity of Government," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:1, September, 1-23.

Abstract: It is argued that, particularly, where the European Community (EC) is concerned, the international law doctrine providing only two categories for states as either primary actors or international organizations is unrealistic. Brewin argues that the EC is better viewed as a union of states as opposed to an organization.

Bulmer, Simon and William Paterson (1989), "West Germany's Role in Europe: 'Man-mountain' or 'Semi-Gulliver'?", Journal of Common Market Studies, 28, December, 95-118.

Button, Kenneth and Dennis Swann (1989), "European Community Airlines Deregulation and Its Problems," Journal of Common Market Studies, 27, June, 259-283.

Cooper, Martha C., Rosemary Kalapurakal, and Peter Bolt (1990), "Europe 1992: Benefits and Challenges for International Transportation," Transportation Journal, 29:4, Summer, 33-41.

Abstract: As the economic integration of Europe in 1992 nears, the transportation industry becomes more important. Currently, transportation is highly regulated by each member state in the European Community, making requirements, such as vehicle standards, difficult to meet in each state. However, new directives will change the operations of transport operators by introducing deregulation.

Dell, Edmund (1989), "Bucking the Market: The Role of Political Institutions - The Example of Europe," Public Administration, 67:2, Summer, 211-222.

Abstract: Dell discusses and describes the changes in Europe since 1973, as well as what has remained the same. Among the changes are the international context in which government policy has to be formulated and the strength of the UK economy. One of what has remained the same is the role of government as defender of national economic security, although this may change too.

Delors, Jacques (1990), "Europe's Ambitions," Foreign Policy, 80, Fall, 14-27.

Abstract: Europe's ambitions follow two basic ideas. One is the realization that the European Community (EC) has international responsibilities that can best be acted upon by a unified Community. Second is the conception of political democracy and social organization. These two ideas should guide all EC actions for the future.

De Medici, Marino (1987), "Member State Report: Italy," Europe, 272, December, 31-34.

Abstract: New elections were called after two of the Italian government coalition's top-ranking members' confrontation about the public debt came to a standstill. Election results included a decrease for the Italian Communist Party. The results also began a new era in Christian Democrat-Socialist confrontations and made attainment of each party's goals impossible.

Farren, J. Michael (1991), "Opportunities and Challenges in the New European Market," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 6-7.

Abstract: A brief list of the political and economic changes that will occur in Europe as the European single market nears is given. The European Community single market, trade issues, and the new market economies of Eastern Europe are discussed.

Feige, Mark (1990), "Transport in the European Community," European Trends, 2, 62-67.

Abstract: The single market has led to increased intra-Community trade and travel which, in turn, has led to new and increased demands on the transport infrastructure. Thus, the European Community is creating a common transport policy including areas, such as competition liberalization and safety and health regulation standardization. Measures have been taken to develop the infrastructure and to promote free and fair competition in the transport sector, however, the development of the single market for transport services has been slow.

Feinberg, Robert M. (1985), "The Enforcement and Effects of European Competition Policy: Results of a Survey of Legal Opinion," Journal of Common Market Studies, 23:4, June, 373-384.

Abstract: In studying the effects of European competition policy, legal counsel of companies responding to antitrust activities, under strict confidentiality, reported on the causes behind antitrust violations and the reactions to the resulting investigations. The survey, given in Brussels, and its results are described.

Greer, Thomas V. (1989), "Product Liability in the European Economic Community: The New Situation," Journal of International Business Studies, 20:2, Summer, 337-348.

Abstract: The product liability directive must be followed in all twelve European Community (EC) member states. The directive, stating that product defects are rebuttably the fault of the manufacturer, represents significant changes in the legal environment of business and how business operates in the EC.

Grolig, Otto and Peter Bogaert (1987), "The Newly-amended EEC Anti-dumping Regulation: Black Holes in the Common Market?" Journal of World Trade Law, 21, December, 79-87.

Kahler, Miles (1990), "The International Political Economy," Foreign Affairs, 69:4, Fall, 139-151.

Abstract: One outstanding, as well as questionable, objective of the US involves a liberal world economy including the reduction of government controls and interference in the free movement of goods and capital. Some see this goal as foolish and unrealistic, and such criticisms could bring about protectionism, for example. Also, the wisdom of markets will be less likely to be assumed reliable. US support of regional groupings, such as the European Community (EC), may dissolve if EC policies seem threatening to US interests.

Kay, J.A. (1990), "Vertical Restraints in European Competition Policy," European Economic Review, 34:2,3, May, 551-561.

Abstract: European manufacturers or wholesalers can impose vertical restraints upon their buyers. The purpose of such impositions include objectives, such as biasing retailers, raising switching or search costs, and extending monopoly. Some forms of vertical restraint are resale price maintenance and exclusive dealing. A valid contract is enforced by the courts, although certain restraints are worthless by explicit provision.

Lodge, Juliet (1986), "The Single European Act: Towards A New Euro-dynamism?" Journal of Common Market Studies, 24:3, March, 203-223.

Abstract: The results of the Luxembourg European Council regarding the European Parliament's original goals and strategies, the governments' identification of important issues, and the Intergovernmental Conference agreements' content enclosed in the Single European Act are discussed.

McAleese, Dermot and Alan Matthews (1987), "The Single European Act and Ireland: Implications for a Small Member State," Journal of Common Market Studies, 26:1, September, 39-60.

Abstract: The economic implications of the Single European Act (SEA) on the Irish Republic are discussed. Included are the experience of European Community membership to date, the impact of the economic provisions of the SEA on the Irish economy, and the future outlook for regional transfers in the context of the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the SEA's commitment to economic and social cohesion.

Pottinger, Ken (1990), "Member State Report: Portugal," Europe, 300, October, 27-29.

Abstract: The six-month presidency of the European Community will go to Portugal in January 1992 following its 1991 national elections. The fate of the parliamentary majority, as well as the continuance of the current government, is uncertain.

Simmonds, Andy (1989), "1992 - A Force for Change in Corporate Reporting?" The Accountant's Magazine, 93, January, 18-19.

Abstract: Unified corporate reporting practices will be a requirement for the single European market of 1992. The Fourth and Seventh Directives concerning individual company accounts and consolidated accounts, respectively, have already been consolidated, although neither has yet been adopted by all 12 members of the European Community.

Treinen, Marie (1991), "Deepening or Broadening? The European Community in the 1990s," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 20-21.

Abstract: As the European Community (EC) moves towards its 1992 goal, more European countries are interested in joining the EC. The EC, however, has to decide whether to broaden its scope and accept new diverse members or to deepen the economic and political ties of the current members. Economic and monetary union, European political union, and EC expansion are discussed.

Van Hulle, Karel (1989), "The EC Experience of Harmonization: Part 1," Accountancy, 104:1153, September, 76-77.

Abstract: The harmonization of company law in the European Community will eventually unify accounting standards and rules. Five directives have been adopted to give equal protection to Community members and creditors. The directives, covering areas, such as the basic structure of accounting, publication of consolidated accounts, and minimum qualifications for auditors, are not primarily meant to protect investors.

Van Hulle, Karel (1989), "The EC Experience of Harmonization: Part 2," Accountancy, 104:1154, October, 96-97, 99.

Abstract: The European Commission's accounting harmonization directives are intended to provide comparable financial information on competing companies. In comparing various accounts, the single European market will require comparable and sufficient information.

Vignon, Jerome (1989), "Economic Constraints and Ethical Decisions in the Context of European Ventures," Journal of Business Ethics, 8:8, August, 663-666.

Abstract: Jerome Vignon, a French civil servant who has been working with the European Commission's President Jacques Delors, discusses ethics in decision-making. Three phases of the decision-making process in ethics that must be emphasized are discussed. These phases which are implemented in European ventures, as well as in corporate ventures, are forming a vision, building up a strategy, and operating on a day-to-day basis.

Wright, Don R. (1991), "The EC Single Market in 1991 - Status Report," Business America, 112:4, February 25, 12-14.

Abstract: The state of affairs regarding the European Community's 1992 program is discussed. The areas discussed include implementation, small- and medium-sized enterprises, company law, and harmonization of food regulations.

MANAGEMENT

Arnold, Mark R. (1990), "European and U.S. Managers: Breaking Down the Wall," Journal of Business Strategy, 11:4, July-August, 28-31.

Abstract: The success of US firms in the single market of 1992 could be greatly influenced by the level of cooperation between US corporation managers and European corporation managers. Such areas of needed cooperation include awareness of cultural and professional differences and effective communication between the two groups.

Bass, Bernard M. and Bruce J. Avolio (1990), "Developing Transformational Leadership: 1992 and Beyond," Journal of European Industrial Training, 14:5, 21-27.

Abstract: The development of transformational leadership will be necessary as companies ready themselves for changes resulting from globalization of markets and expected changes in Europe after the 1992 program is enacted. Transformational leaders react positively to change and are able to provoke change. They also promote achievement, self-development, and increased confidence in followers. This type of leadership can be taught to managers on all levels.

Buigues, Pierre and Alexis Jacquemin (1989), "Strategies of Firms and Structural Environments in the Large Internal Market," Journal of Common Market Studies, 28:1, September, 53-67.

Abstract: The corresponding sector's structural characteristics must be accounted for when European firms review corporate strategies and competitive positions in the face of the impending European Community (EC) single market. A typology of sectoral environments is given, and specific roles of restructuralization, concentration, and cooperation between European companies are discussed.

Catoline, James and John Chopoorian (1990), "The European Market in 1992: Strategies for U.S. Companies," SAM Advanced Management Journal, 55:2, Spring, 33-41.

Abstract: US companies must begin to position themselves to fully exploit new opportunities arising from the implementation of the single European market of 1992. Production, distribution, pricing, and marketing must be reviewed according to the new legal and cultural structure of the single market. However, US brands, financial firms, and insurance companies will already be positioned to market their services throughout the European Community.

Clark, David (1990), "1992: The Changing Structure of the European Paper Industry," Long Range Planning, 23:1, February, 89-94.

Abstract: The European paper industry has incurred many changes in the last decade with some of the key influencers being the rapid growth in the European paper market and the effect of greater competition. The European paper industry will probably continue to be restructured and become more complex, as well as more global.

Collins, Robert S., Roger W. Schmenner, and D. Clay Whybark (1990), "Pan-European Manufacturing: The Yellow Brick Road to 1992," Business Horizons, 33:3, May-June, 15-22.

Abstract: In anticipation of the single European market of 1992, a Workshop on Pan-European Manufacturing was held involving executives from nine multinational businesses operating in Europe. A review of European plant charters for firms large enough to necessitate multiple plants revealed two distinct features, the number of product lines produced and the plant's market responsibilities. Only one firm's manufacturing setup fit the ideal type which consists of a limited product line and broad geographic horizons.

Daems, Herman (1990), "The Strategic Implications of Europe 1992," Long Range Planning, 23:3, June, 41-48.

Abstract: With the implementation of the European single market of 1992, costs of doing business in Europe will be reduced due to the elimination of borders between member states of the European Community (EC). Buyers will have a wider selection of suppliers in the EC and, therefore, they will also have more power. Some issues to be considered in reviewing a company's European business strategies include how to improve its competitive position and which European markets it should compete in.

Delachaux, Francois B. (1990), "The Effects of 1992 on European Business," Business Horizons, 33:1, January-February, 33-36.

Abstract: Both positive and negative effects will be present for European business in 1992. The most dynamic businesses are preparing themselves now, although the future is still uncertain. Many factors, such as specific taxes on products, currency, and control of mergers and acquisitions, should be considered.